

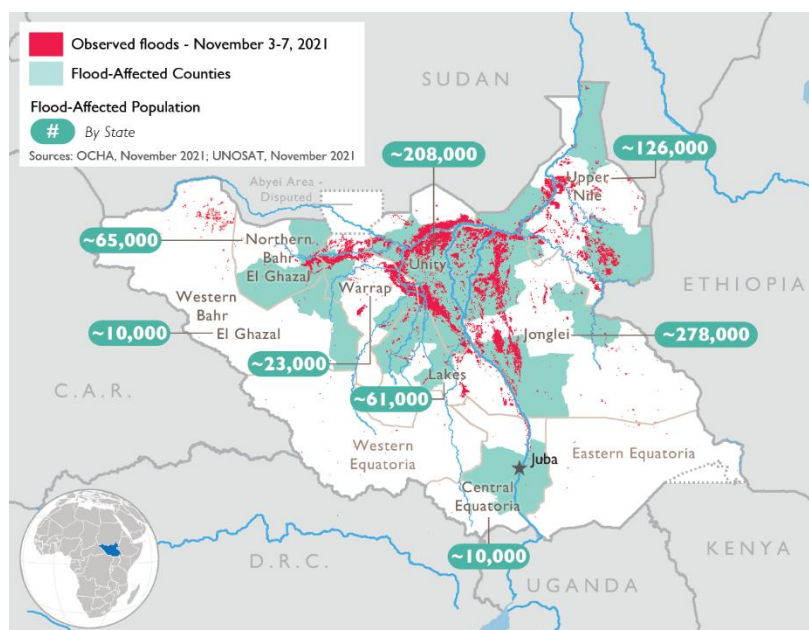
# South Sudan – Complex Emergency

NOVEMBER 19, 2021

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<b>12.1</b> <b>MILLION</b> Estimated Population of South Sudan <i>UN – January 2021</i>	<b>8.3</b> <b>MILLION</b> Estimated Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in 2021 <i>UN – March 2021</i>	<b>780,000</b> Estimated Number of People Affected by Ongoing Flooding in South Sudan <i>UN – November 2021</i>	<b>1.7</b> <b>MILLION</b> Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan <i>IOM – July 2021</i>	<b>2.4</b> <b>MILLION</b> South Sudanese Refugees in Neighboring Countries <i>UNHCR – October 2021</i>
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- Severe flooding adversely affects at least 780,000 people in South Sudan as of November 12, as heavy rains continue countrywide.
- Opposing armed groups in Tambura agree to a ceasefire in October following deadly clashes that displaced 80,000 people.
- USAID/BHA staff monitor humanitarian response efforts in Aweil South, Bentiu, and Tonj South.



## TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the South Sudan Response in FY 2021–2022

USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$722,876,325
State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$88,989,899

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

**Total<sup>3</sup> \$811,866,224**
<sup>1</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>3</sup> This total does not include nearly \$179 million in FY 2021 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries. This increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2021 to nearly \$880.7 million.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### Severe Floods Adversely Affect 780,000 People Across South Sudan

Heavy rains and flooding adversely affected at least 780,000 people across 31 counties in South Sudan from May to November 12, the UN reports. The impact of the floods has been most severe in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, where more than 78 percent of the population resides. Individuals displaced due to the flooding continue to gather in informal displacement sites or seek shelter in churches and schools in higher ground areas; many of those displaced by the flooding had already been uprooted by sub-national violence or by previous floods in 2020, according to the UN. In response to rising humanitarian needs among flood-affected populations, the UN and humanitarian partners are distributing shelter materials and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to flood survivors; providing emergency food assistance to affected households; and constructing levees in flood-prone communities to mitigate present and future flooding. The UN also released \$9.6 million from the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund in October to support flood response in 14 priority counties with significant flood response gaps. However, continued heavy rains, damaged or impassable roads, funding constraints, and ongoing insecurity are preventing relief actors from reaching most flood-affected populations. Approximately 310,000 flood-affected individuals—less than 40 percent of the total affected population—had been reached with some form of humanitarian assistance as of November 12.

Moreover, consecutive years of flooding in South Sudan—which remains acutely vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change—have exacerbated already high levels of humanitarian need and complicated the humanitarian response. As of early November, floodwaters in Bentiu city remained dangerously high despite ongoing levee repair and maintenance work, worsening humanitarian access and conditions for the 107,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in the Bentiu IDP camp and an estimated 30,000 additional persons displaced by flooding who are sheltering in makeshift displacement sites in Bentiu, the UN reports. Additionally, relief actors remain concerned that continued heavy rains and flooding may submerge Bentiu's airstrip, an essential delivery hub for humanitarian aid to the region, as the main road connecting Bentiu to South Sudan's capital city of Juba remains impassable. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS), in partnership with the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and other relief actors in the area, continues to build levees and use available heavy machinery to divert floodwaters away from essential infrastructure. Protracted rains and slow water recession due to ground saturation from three consecutive years of flooding may also impede the return of households displaced by flooding to their areas of origin and increase their reliance on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, relief actors report. Climate change models suggest that flooding will likely affect South Sudan more frequently in the coming years, presenting further obstacles to livelihood activities in flood-prone areas and increasing the likelihood of increased displacement and humanitarian need.

### Warring OAGs Sign Ceasefire Agreement in Tambura County

Between June and October, hostilities between rival organized armed groups (OAGs) resulted in at least 200 deaths and the displacement of more than 80,000 people in Western Equatoria State's Tambura County, according to international media. However, security conditions in Tambura remained stable as of mid-November following an October 26 ceasefire agreement signed between rival OAGs. OAG actors continued to adhere to the terms of the ceasefire as of mid-November, with markets in areas previously affected by OAG violence resuming operations amid improved security conditions. However, most civilians displaced by the violence—including approximately 45,000 IDPs sheltering in Western Equatoria's Ezo County—remain reluctant to return to their areas of origin in Tambura due to fears of

renewed violence, international media report.

Despite improvements in local security conditions, poor roads continue to impede relief actors from reaching conflict-affected communities in Tambura, according to the UN. As a result, many humanitarian organizations are prioritizing response activities in more accessible areas near the county, including Western Equatoria's southern counties of Ezo, Nzara, and Yambio. USAID/BHA continues to coordinate with relief actors to scale up programming in northern areas of Western Equatoria and ensure a balanced response to the humanitarian needs of populations displaced by recent conflict.

## **USAID/BHA Staff Monitor Relief Activities in Flood-Affected Communities**

A delegation of USAID staff, including USAID/BHA representatives, traveled to Bentiu on October 21 to assess the international response to the recent flash floods and the Hepatitis E virus disease (HEV) outbreak in the area. During the visit, the USAID delegation met with the Unity State Deputy Governor, who accompanied the group to an informal displacement site in Bentiu sheltering thousands of flood-affected persons from other parts of the state. The team also met with the UNMISS Head of Field Office, who recounted the UN's efforts to channel floodwaters away from key roadways leading to the Bentiu airstrip, Bentiu IDP camp, and UNMISS base. In addition, the USAID team visited a health clinic managed by USAID/BHA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and a water treatment facility supported by USAID/BHA partner Mercy Corps, both of which provide urgently needed humanitarian services to residents of the Bentiu IDP camp.

USAID/BHA staff—accompanied by representatives from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN World Food Program (WFP)—also traveled to Northern Bahr el Ghazal State's Aweil South County on October 28 to assess the humanitarian response to heightened food insecurity and recent flooding in the locale. Aweil South is one of South Sudan's 10 priority counties facing Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity.<sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> During the visit, the team met with the Aweil South County Commissioner, who acknowledged limited local access to basic health, nutrition, and WASH services. The team also visited the Panthou Primary Health Care Center, where relief actors conduct a supplementary feeding program for children and women at risk of malnutrition. The delegation also visited a WFP food distribution site where the USAID/BHA partner was distributing three-month food rations to flood survivors. With support from USAID/BHA, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to approximately 18,500 flood-affected persons in Aweil South as of November 15.

Separately, USAID/BHA staff traveled to Warrap State's Tonj South County on November 4 to assess humanitarian conditions and monitor partner organizations' programming amid persistent intercommunal clashes in the Greater Tonj Area. During the trip, the team met with government representatives—including the Acting Tonj South County Commissioner, representatives from the GoRSS Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, and officials with the Warrap State Government ministries of education and health—to discuss the humanitarian impacts of recent flooding and rising food insecurity, as well as ways to sustain peace in the area. The team also visited the county's Tonj Civil Hospital, where USAID/BHA partners IOM, UNICEF, and WFP continue to provide integrated emergency health, nutrition, and WASH services. In addition, the delegation met a group of community representatives, including women and youth, who requested that relief actors support additional peacebuilding and social cohesion activities in the county. USAID/BHA partner Nonviolent Peaceforce is

<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

<sup>5</sup> A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are experiencing Catastrophe, when global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

scaling up protection activities in the area—such as organizing peace conferences and mobilizing women and youth protection teams—to further support the community.

## KEY FIGURES



**2.5 Million**

People supported  
monthly with emergency  
food assistance in FY  
2021



**\$23.4 Million**

In USAID/BHA support  
for life-saving health care  
programming in FY 2021



**\$19.6 Million**

In USAID/BHA funding  
for critical WASH  
programming in FY 2021

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports multiple UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to bolster food security, livelihood activities, and early recovery efforts in South Sudan. With nearly \$346.8 million in FY 2021 funding, USAID/BHA partners continue to provide emergency food assistance—including U.S. in-kind food aid, locally and regionally procured commodities, and cash transfers—to food-insecure households across South Sudan. In FY 2022, USAID/BHA provided an additional \$100 million to sustain emergency food assistance as food needs increase countrywide. With USAID/BHA support, WFP had provided food and nutrition assistance to more than 300,000 flood-affected people in 18 counties across Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap states as of November 7. USAID/BHA also provides agricultural inputs, fishing kits, and livelihoods training to support vulnerable populations across the country. In FY 2021, USAID/BHA partners reached approximately 2.5 million beneficiaries with food assistance per month.

### HEALTH

With more than \$23.4 million in FY 2021 funding, USAID/BHA provides health care services in South Sudan through community health facilities and mobile medical units (MMUs). Through MMUs, partners provide a range of primary care, mental health, and maternal and newborn health services. USAID/BHA also supports integrated community case management services in South Sudan, which deliver life-saving curative interventions for common childhood illnesses, particularly where there is limited access to facility-based services. To mitigate the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak in South Sudan, USAID/BHA partners continue to provide training for local healthcare workers in infection prevention and control methods and strengthening community health coordination. Additionally, State/PRM supports the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the specific health care needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations in South Sudan. Health interventions are integrated with nutrition and WASH services wherever possible to ensure a sustainable system of clinical services and support.

### WASH

USAID/BHA provided more than \$19.6 million in FY 2021 funding for WASH programming in South Sudan to provide access to safe drinking water, handwashing facilities, sanitation services, and solid waste disposal to more than 3 million people—including more than 1 million IDPs. WASH programming includes interventions to help prevent cholera outbreaks

among vulnerable populations, as well as mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) risks by providing safe access to latrines, sanitation services, and other WASH assets. Additionally, USAID/BHA continues to support efforts by UN and NGO partners to respond to recent flooding throughout South Sudan by rehabilitating WASH infrastructure and providing WASH supplies to flood-affected populations. USAID/BHA also supports hygiene promotion activities through public health campaigns and the distribution of essential supplies, such as buckets, soap, and dignity and hygiene kits.



**172,000**

Children receiving treatment for severe wasting from January–September 2021

## **NUTRITION**

USAID/BHA supports partners in their efforts to prevent and treat wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—across South Sudan. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs, USAID/BHA nutrition assistance reaches children and pregnant and lactating women nationwide with specialized food products to treat wasting and provide supportive supervision to frontline health nutrition staff. Using a community-based approach, USAID/BHA partners promote recommended infant and young child feeding practices through one-on-one counseling and group education to manage acute malnutrition. With USAID/BHA support, UNICEF and its partners reached more than 172,000 children in South Sudan with treatment for severe wasting—a life-threatening form of malnutrition—between January and September. USAID/BHA dedicated nearly \$97 million in FY 2021 funding for nutrition assistance in South Sudan.



**\$18.7 Million**

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for critical protection interventions in FY 2021

## **PROTECTION**

With nearly \$18.7 million in FY 2021 funding, USAID/BHA supports multi-sector protection interventions that ensure the safety and dignity of more than 5 million people—including approximately 200,000 IDPs—in South Sudan. Protection activities include assistance to GBV survivors through case management, mobile emergency response teams, psychosocial support, referrals to health specialists, and assessments to integrate protection into emergency response activities. Additionally, State/PRM partners provide protection services to IDPs, refugees, and conflict-affected communities countrywide, including through GBV prevention and response programs, mental health and psychosocial support activities, family reunification, and legal assistance to facilitate access to identity documentation. USAID/BHA also supports coordination and capacity-building among protection actors in South Sudan.



**\$57 Million**

In USAID/BHA funding for logistics support in FY 2021

## **LOGISTICS**

With nearly \$57 million in FY 2021 funding, USAID/BHA provides countrywide support to the humanitarian response through the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—for South Sudan. UNHAS offers air transportation to relief actors throughout the country, while the Logistics Cluster provides coordination and information management

services for humanitarian workers, delivery of essential humanitarian relief items, common warehousing of basic relief commodities, and geographical information system mapping. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner IOM supports humanitarian partner responses across South Sudan by procuring, storing, and transporting critical relief supplies, including emergency shelter and WASH commodities.

## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Army officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan. In July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state following a referendum earlier in the year.
- On December 15, 2013, clashes erupted between factions within the GoRSS in Juba and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict, prompting displacement and humanitarian needs. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the crisis in South Sudan and stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- After nearly seven years, USAID transitioned the South Sudan DART and RMT to a normalized response under USAID/BHA on November 6 and November 20, 2020, respectively. USAID/BHA remains committed to maintaining a robust humanitarian response in South Sudan, and USAID/BHA partners continue to carry out life-saving programs to meet the humanitarian needs of the South Sudanese people.
- On October 1, 2021, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., David Renz redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2022 due to ongoing conflict and population displacement; severe floods; restricted humanitarian access; and the disruption of cultivation activities, markets, and trade, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Action Against Hunger	Agriculture, Health, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications (HPSAA), Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$4,805,216
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,350,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	HCIMA, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$3,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$100,000,000
	Program Support		\$44,431



<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>	<b>\$110,199,647</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>	<b>\$110,199,647</b>

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2021 <sup>2</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
ACTED	HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
Alight	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$3,478,170
CONCERN	Agriculture, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,500,000
CRS	Agriculture, ERMS, Nutrition, Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$20,058,615
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$17,108,241
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Agriculture, HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,314,350
	Shelter and Settlements	Upper Nile	\$641,791
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$6,500,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria	\$500,000
IOM	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$17,034,320
	HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$8,340,680
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$5,500,000
Internews	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile	\$6,600,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, MPCA, WASH	Unity, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$5,031,399
NRC	Agriculture, ERMS, HCIMA, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$10,058,614
	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$151,651
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap	\$5,423,424
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Relief International	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$4,900,000
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,798,898
	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$201,102
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$5,000,000

Tearfund	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Central Equatoria	\$3,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$21,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Agriculture	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,745,499
WFP	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$220,000,000
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$175,922,414
World Relief International	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,529,172
World Vision	Agriculture, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$10,725,726
	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$157,045
	Program Support		\$255,567
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$612,676,678</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ACTED	Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,800,000
Africa Humanitarian Action	Health	Countrywide	\$1,499,460
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$26,225,000
IRC	Health	Countrywide	\$1,900,000
Internews	Protection	Countrywide	\$1,499,950
Jesuit Refugee Service	Education, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,999,063
Lutheran World Federation	Education, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,766,426
Relief International	Health	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
SCF	Protection	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$46,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$88,989,899</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2021</b>			<b>\$701,666,577</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2021–2022</b>			<b>\$811,866,224</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of November 19, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2021.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:



- USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://cidi.org)
- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)